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ON TURNPIKE ROADS.

From the CALEDONIAN MERCURY, publiſhed in EDINBURGH.

MR. PRINTER,

BEING frequently obliged by buſineſs to traverſe different parts of this country, I ſometimes offer to the public, ſuch obſervations as occur, through the channel of your paper. And as I am juſt now returned from an excurſion to the north, I beg leave to ſubmit to your readers, a few remarks on the ſtate of the roads, as I conceive it to be a ſubject of very great importance.

To the northward of the Forth, I found the roads in general bad. But beyond Perth, they they were ſo exceſſively deep, as to be nearly impaſſable. Tired and jaded, as a traveller muſt be in going through a country in theſe circumſtances, it is natural to think that that ſubject ſhould be frequently ſtarted in converſation. This was my caſe; and I was not a little ſurpriſed to find, that among a numerous ſet of people, who are in general poſſeſſed of quick parts, and ſound underſtandings, prejudices ſhould ſo generally prevail againſt the erection of turnpikes. This appeared to me one of the ſtrongeſt inſtances of the force of habit, and early prejudice, that I ever obſerved. It is, I think, impoſſible to deviſe a tax, that in its operation is ſo fair and equitable, as a toll for making and keeping the roads in repair; becauſe it is the perſons who are to be benefited by the roads, and they alone, who thus are made to pay for it; and it is exacting only from thoſe, who damage thoſe very roads that the money they pay is intended to repair. Yet, in this inſtance, we find, that the multitude, inſtead of wiſhing to remove from themſelves a heavy load, by laying a part of it upon ſtrangers and travellers, chuſe, voluntarily, to ſubject themſelves to a very heavy tax, that others may be freed from it. Common ſenſe would dictate that national prejudices ſhould have been in favor of turnpikes, and againſt the ſtatute labor, had not experience diſcovered the contrary.

In talking on this ſubject, I found one objection very univerſally urged againſt turnpikes, viz. that thoſe parts of the country are yet too poor for admitting of them, and travellers too few to pay for the expence of turnpike keepers, &c. But if the country is poor, by what device can they contrive to enrich it ſo ſuddenly, as that of carrying good roads through the country? For, without roads, it is obvious, that no improvements in agriculture can be made; and if travellers are few, how can their numbers be augmented ſo effectually, as by making the roads ſo good, as to invite travellers to frequent them? Theſe propoſitions are ſelf-evident; but as in caſes of this ſort, one authentic fact is worth a thouſand arguments, I ſhall here ſtate a few facts that have fallen under my own obſervation, that ought to be entirely deciſive on this ſubject.

I am old enough to remember the firſt turnpike act for Scotland, and to recollect the ſtate of the roads from Glaſgow to Edinburgh, and in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, as well as the ſtate of the country, with regard to agriculture, and internal commerce, before that period. And thus it was—believe it who will, I am confident no one who then knew theſe things will contradict me.

At that time, a journey from Glaſgow to Edinburg was an arduous undertaking, at any ſeaſon of the year. It could only be performed on foot or horſeback; and, during the winter ſeaſon, it was a matter of the utmoſt difficulty. The roads were ſo exceſſively rough and deep, that a horſe then could ſcarcely attempt to ſtrike a trot, and the inns were ſo poor and the accommodations ſo bad, that it made the ſtouteſt heart ſhrink from attempting the enterprize; for, with the beſt horſes, it was two days journey at the leaſt, and often more. For the truth of what is here ſaid, I appeal to the honorable commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in Scotland, who was ſometimes obliged to undertake this journey at that period.

At preſent, it is well known to be an eaſy journey, of ſix or eight hours only, which can be performed by the moſt delicate lady, at all ſeaſons, by night or by day, without riſk or danger.

At that time, I am pretty confident, that not more than ten or a dozen carriages of any ſort, carts included, paſſed in a year between Glaſgow and Edinburgh. All the commercial intercourſe being then carried on, between theſe two great cities, by a ſtring of ten or a dozen pack-horſes, who went and returned once a week; the leading horſe being ornamented with bells, on purpoſe to give notice to travellers not to enter into narrow defiles, where they could not paſs this then formidable troop. Where, I could aſk, is the road in the north of Scotland, leading between two conſiderable towns, that is ſo little frequented as this road then was? What is its preſent ſtate?

To anſwer this queſtion with exact preciſion, requires more knowledge than I am poſſeſſed of: but I make not a doubt, that, including the roads which lead to Glaſgow, there are not fewer than a hundred carriages paſs the turnpikes every day, on an average throughout the year. The money borrowed on the turnpike act, enabled the truſtees to make roads, and theſe roads being made, have attracted travellers to frequent them, which they could not otherwiſe have done.

I now proceed to obſerve, that with reſpect to the improving of the country, the good roads have enabled farmers not only to carry the produe of their farms to market, but alſo to bring manures from a diſtance, at an expence greatly leſs than they otherwiſe could have done. The conſeqence is, that farms have riſen univerſally in their value, to more than double their former amount, and the farmers, at the ſame time, are much richer than formerly. Many places are now converted into good fields of corn and hay, where nothing but heath before grew; becauſe a market is brought to their very doors for theſe articles, in conſequence of opening the roads. For it has been computed that no leſs than ten or twelve thouſand pounds a year has been left upon the road between Glaſgow and Edinburgh, by travellers, three-fourths of which goes to the encouragement of agriculture, in a diſtrict, that, without this circumſtance, muſt have ever continued a deſart waſte.

As to the effects of the turnpikes upon the inhabitants of the towns, they have been as beneficial as on thoſe in the country. Hay, which before that period, could not be brought from more than two miles from town, is now brought from the diſtance of twelve or fifteen miles all round, and the average price of that article, which uſed to be about 8d. per ſtone, is now reduced to about 4d. though the quantity now conſumed in Edinburgh be perhaps a thouſand times greater than at the time I allude to. Till the turnpikes had been made, it would have been nearly as practicable to rear a palace in the moon, as to erect the buildings that have been conſtructed within the laſt twenty years in Edinburgh. The hundredth part of the horſes that are wanted for theſe fabrics, would have occaſioned a famine for provender in one week's time.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh, however, like inhabitants of every other place who know no better, complained of the hardſhip they would be ſubjected to by the turnpikes, as the toll there exacted, they thought, would enhance the price of the neceſſaries of life that were coming to them. What has been the conſequence? It has already been ſtated as to hay. With regard to coals; before the turnpike act, all the coals were brought to Edinburgh in ſacks, upon horſes backs; and the largeſt load at that time, I have been aſſured, was 400 weight. Now, the load of the ſmalleſt ſingle horſe-cart that can be expoſed to ſale in Edinburgh, muſt weigh 1200 wt. and I ſaw paid the other day, to a common coal driver, the price of 2300 wt. for a ſingle horſe-cart of coals. The toll on this cart is two-pence. So that, in this inſtance, 2300 weight of coals, or nearly ſix horſe loads, was brought from the diſtance of ſix miles, for two-pence to the conſumer. In the carriage of grain of all ſorts, and merchandize of every kind, there is nearly the ſame ſaving. An ordinary load for a ſingle cart to Glaſgow, is from 2000 to 2500 weight, inſtead of 300 or 400 wt. as formerly.

From theſe facts it is clearly demonſtrated, that turnpikes are the greateſt bleſſings that can be conferred on a country; and that, inſtead of proving burdenſome, either to the inhabitants of a town or the country, they are in the higheſt degree beneficial to both. Were it poſſible to ſet aſide the turnpikes, and bring the roads back to their former ſtate, in the ſouth of Scotland, an univerſal bankruptcy of tenants, landlords, and artiſans, muſt be the immediate conſequence. How ſhort-ſighted then muſt thoſe people be, who by oppoſing turnpikes, ſtrive to continue themſelves in the ſame degree of debaſement, to which theſe would be reduced in caſe of ſuch an event having taken place.

With regard to travellers, they are equally benefited by turnpikes as every other active order of the people—For although it ſeems to take money from them, yet it actually ſaves to them, upon the whole, a great deal that they muſt otherwiſe have given out. Here too, facts ſhall ſpeak for themſelves.

Perhaps the eaſieſt mode of computing the expence of travelling is, by comparing the price for a ſeat in the fly or ſtage-coach from one place to another, equally diſtant, when with or without turn-pikes.* For as the undertakers pay for the turnpikes, where there are any, this forms a part of the expence in one caſe, which they are not under the neceſſity of paying in the other—By this rule then let us compare the expence of travelling with or without turnpikes.

From Glaſgow to Edinburgh, the neareſt road is 44 miles; the price of a ſtage ticket is eight ſhillings; which is ſomething leſs than two-pence farthing a mile.

From Edinburgh to Aberdeen is 128 miles. The price of a ſtage ticket two guineas; which is a ſmall fraction leſs than four-pence per mile. In the firſt caſe there are turn-pikes; through the greateſt part of the road to Aberdeen there are none. In this laſt caſe, the travelling charge is nearly double to that from Glaſgow to Edinburgh. Yet, notwithſtanding this extravagant charge, in conſequence of the badneſs of roads, the loſs of horſes, the breaking of harneſs, the repairs of machinery, &c. are ſo great, as to leave the undertakers ſo little profit, that they are uſually obliged to give it up for ſome months each winter; during which time, nothing leſs than 4 horſes can drag along, even an empty carriage. He that hath ears to hear, let him obſerve; and if theſe facts do not convince his underſtanding, let him continue to be an object of deriſion by every man of common ſenſe.

VIATOR.

* To travellers, who are men of buſineſs, the mere difference of ſtage hire is not the moſt important advantage. The journey being ſooner performed, they are enabled to tranſact their buſineſs more ſpeedily, and to ſave much time, which to them may be more valuable. There is alſo a conſiderable ſaving in travelling expences.

LONDON, October 11.

THE old labels, at our goldſmiths' windows, of *Light Guineas bought here*, are moſtly all now taken down, and in their ſtead the new labels of *Louis d'Ors bought here*, every where appear. From this it would appear, that the French Revolution has done ſome good to this country.

The enſuing winter is expected to be uncommonly brilliant, from the arrival of the Ducheſs of York. Should the Prince Royal of Pruſſia accompany his ſiſter—as it has been reported at Berlin he intends to do—the Ladies in Waiting very juſtly obſerve, it is impoſſible to ſay *what may happen*.

A moſt extraordinary and truly eccentric character has lately appeared in the Province of Weſtphalia, in Germany: He is a young man, under thirty, and has the wonderful faculty of diſtinguiſhing colours in the dark.—Several public experiments have been made, and every precaution taken to detect him as an impoſtor, but in vain; he tells the colour in a moment, and with the greateſt exactneſs.

PERSIA.

This kingdom has long been diſtracted with inteſtine wars, and the one which at preſent exiſts, threatens to prove more deſtructive than any former one.

The party of the ſon of the late Jaffer Khawn daily increaſes, and moſt of the provinces have eſpouſed his cauſe. His opponent, however, retains Shiraz, and with it the provinces of Candahar, Jorgan, Jeſletten, and two others. He is at the head of 100,000 men, but ſo univerſally deteſted, that moſt of his own family are continually plotting againſt him. One of his brothers was, a few months ſince, put to death, for being concerned in a conſpiracy againſt him.

Iſpahan, once eſteemed the nobleſt city of the Eaſt, has been made the ſcene of action.—Its inhabitants, within a few years, were eſtimated to amount to one million; at preſent, the city and ſuburbs do not contain half that number.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, December 22.

In committee of the whole, on the bill relative to the choice of electors of President and Vice-President; also determining what officer shall act as President in case of vacancies in the office both of President and Vice-President.

THE bill was read by the Clerk—the first section was then read by the Chairman.

Mr. Tucker moved to amend this clause by striking out these words, "except in cases in which an extraordinary election of President and Vice-President shall take place, as hereinafter specified;" this motion was agreed to.

Mr. Sedgwick made some general observations on the great objects of the bill, and adverting to the term proposed for the choice of electors of President and Vice-President—observed that he had his doubts whether it would not be best to give a longer time. He enlarged on the disagreeable consequences which would probably ensue, in case there should not be a choice by the electors; as the business must then be determined by the House, voting, according to the constitution, by States. He discanted on the pernicious consequences which might result from the collision of parties, and the working of passions in the breasts of men whose ardor would probably be excited to the greatest degree on such an occasion; he said every reasonable measure should be adopted to prevent the evils which he deprecated; he therefore moved that the words *thirty days* should be struck out, in order to give the people a longer time to give in their votes for electors.

Mr. White objected to the motion; he conceived it was calculated to produce the very mischiefs the gentleman appeared to deprecate. If it had been possible, he could have wished that the electors should meet and give in their votes on the very day of their being chosen; he wished as much as the gentleman to adopt measures to prevent the evils he mentioned—but did not think the motion would conduce to that object; he thought the time should rather be contracted than extended.

Mr. Dayton also objected to the motion; he thought 14 days would be a more proper time; it was the design of the constitution, though it is not expressed, that the President should not know the characters to whom he is indebted for his election.

Mr. Sedgwick observed that the objections would be very proper was it certainly known that the electors would always agree in a choice; but this he conceived, it was hardly possible should always be the case—and what will then take place? The election devolves on this house, and the electors will then be known, and liable to all that intrigue and cabal which has prevailed in other countries. He left it to the consideration of the committee to determine on the immense importance of providing in season against the evils of a contested election, in the case now before them.

Mr. Baldwin objected to the motion; but said if it was struck out, he should then move to insert a clause which should assign different periods according to the circumstances of the several States, so that the electors should meet as nearly as possible at the same time in all the States.

Mr. Niles objected to the motion; and the question being put, it was negatived.

The clause which makes it the duty of the executive of the several States to cause the names of the electors to be certified, was objected to.

Mr. Niles observed that no person could be called upon to discharge any duty on behalf of the United States, who had not accepted of an appointment under their authority. He thought that this was opening the door too wide, and involves a blending of the respective powers and duties of each, which are not warranted by the constitution; and he observed that he should be sorry that the government of the United States should attempt to exercise a power which they are not competent to carrying into execution. He moved that the clause should be struck out.

Mr. Sedgwick observed that if Congress were not authorized to call on the executives of the several States, he could not conceive what description of persons they were empowered to call upon.

Mr. Niles said he considered this section as degrading to the executive of the several States; and enquired what is to be done in case those executives should refuse to comply with the requisition?

Mr. Clark said it appeared to him that the committee was creating difficulties where none before existed. He observed that the chusing these electors was a privilege conferred on the people, and that this was merely pointing out the mode of exercising this privilege; he thought the clause stood very well and would create no uneasiness whatever.

Mr. Hillhouse said he considered the provision improper, it imposed a duty on the supreme executives of the several States, which they might, or might not execute; and thus the necessary certificates may not be made. He seconded the motion to strike out the clause, and proposed a substitute making it the duty of the electors to procure for themselves the necessary certificates.

Mr. Livermore spoke in favor of the clause; he did not consider it either as an undue assumtion of power, or degrading to the executives of the respective States.

Mr. Barnwell said a small addition to the clause would in his opinion obviate every difficulty; the words he proposed to insert were—or such person as the executive may appoint.

Mr. Sturges moved to strike out "Executive," and insert *the Legislature.*

Mr. J. Smith said it appeared to him that the proposed alteration would amount to exactly the same thing—for the duty of giving the certificate would eventually devolve on the executive.

The motion for striking out the clause was negatived.

The 9th section provides that in case of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President, the President of the Senate *pro tem.* or the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as President. Mr. White moved the section should be struck out—he said the House had formerly discussed the subject and could not agree; the first part of the bill is necessary—this he said is not of immediate importance to be attended to.

Mr. Fitzsimons said he supposed the question must be determined some time or other, and he knew of no reason why it should not be decided at this time; to strike out the clause would in effect be to declare that the House could not agree.

Mr. Williamson was in favor of striking out.

Mr. Livermore objected to the motion; he said no two subjects could possibly be more intimately connected—and the provisions of the bill are such as to render the intermission, during which this regency was to take place, as short as possible—he hoped the clause would not be struck out.

Mr. White added some further objections to the section; he said it was distinct from the bill, and though a majority of the committee were in favor of the characters nominated—yet he thought it would be best to make it the object of another bill, and of an independent discussion.

Mr. Sedgwick said he hoped the section would not be struck out, especially if there is a majority of the committee in favor of it. He observed that last session there was no decision in the case, he conceived it necessary that the business should be now decided on—and adverting to the particular characters named—he said they were as far removed from any influence of the executive as any persons that could possibly be pointed out.

Mr. Barnwell was in favor of going into a discussion of the subject at this time. He said there was a large number of the present House who had not heard the observations offered in the last Congress; he supposed the present as proper a time to consider the subject as any that could occur—if gentlemen who are opposed to the section will offer their objections, he should be glad to hear them; if they were conclusive, he should vote to strike out the section. If nothing was offered he should vote against the motion.

Mr. Sturges mentioned several objections to the section, which in his opinion rendered it unconstitutional; he could not find that the Speaker of the House or President of the Senate *pro tem.* were officers of the government in the sense contemplated by the constitution. The compensations of the President and Vice-President are settled by the House; the Speaker would have to decide on those compensations, this he said rendered him evidently improper. He further observed that the consequence would be, caballing and electioneering in the choice of Speaker.

Mr. White said the Speaker was not a permanent officer, if he could be considered as one in any point of view—but he was of opinion, that he was no more an officer of government than every other member of the House.

The question for striking out the section was negatived.

Mr. Sturges then moved to strike out the words "the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Giles stated the reasons which he conceived fully proved the unconstitutionality of the clause. The characters referred to he did not think were officers. If they had been considered as such, it is probable they would have been designated in the constitution; the constitution refers to some permanent officer to be created pursuant to the provisions therein contained.

These persons are not permanent; a permanent officer was contemplated, the subject was not to be left to any casualty, if it could possibly be prevented

Mr. Sedgwick said he did not know what officer could with propriety be said to be permanent; offices are held during good behavior in some instances, and in others during pleasure—but it will be impossible to say that any officer is a permanent officer, for the expression is very extensive.

He was surprized to hear the idea controverted, that the Speaker of the House, or the President of the Senate, pro tem. is not an officer.—In common parlance he was sure there was no difficulty in the business.

Mr. Gerry observed that some gentlemen had said the Speaker is not an officer—but if he is not an officer, what is he?—He then read a clause from the constitution, which says that the House shall choose their Speaker *and other officers.*—He hoped, however, that the Speaker of the House of Representatives would be struck out, in order to avoid blending the legislative and executive branches together.—He considered this measure as a political stroke of the Senate; but he hoped that the House would never consent to making their Speaker an amphibious animal—He moved therefore that the words "Speaker of the House of Representatives" should be struck out.

Mr. Hillhouse objected to any officer appointed by the executive's being inserted—He said, if that should be the case, the appointments would in most cases be made with reference to that object—and hence important offices would often be filled with improper and incompetent characters—Besides, it was taking away the choice from the people, and thus violating the first principle of a free elective government. The Senate are appointed by the people, or their representatives, and hence, in his opinion, filling the vacancy would devolve with the greatest propriety on that body.

Mr. Williamson was in favor of the motion for striking out both the characters.—He observed, that this extensive construction of the meaning of the word officer, would render it proper to point out any person in the United States, whether connected with the government or not, as a proper person to fill the vacancy contemplated.

WEDNESDAY, January 11.

A message, from the President of the United States, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, together with two reports from the Secretary of the Department of War, respecting the situation of affairs in the Western Country.—Which being confidential, the gallery was cleared.

THURSDAY, January 12.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing that they have passed the bill sent from the House, extending the time limitted for settling accounts between the United States and individual States, with amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the House.

Also, that they have passed a bill for the encouragement of the bank and other cod-fisheries, and for regulating the seamen employed therein, in which they request the concurrence of the House.

The House then proceeded to the reading of the papers and documents communicated in the President's message of yesterday—which occasioned the galleries to be shut.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.

The bill sent from the Senate, entitled an act for the encouragement of the bank and other cod-fisheries, and to regulate the fishermen employed therein, was read the first and second times, and referred to a committee of the whole House—to be the order of the day for the 23d instant.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis—informing the House that they have passed a bill, entitled, "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States," in which they request the concurrence of the House—read the first and second times, and referred to a committee of the whole House—to be the order of the day for Thursday next.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for extending the time limitted for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual states, were taken into consideration, and agreed to—These amendments provided, by an additional section, for the settlement of the accounts of the state of Vermont—said accounts to be rendered by the first of December next.

The committee on the petition of Richard Lloyd, reported, that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

A petition of George Blanchard was read, praying settlement and payment of an account for trucking of sundry public property, by order of the late navy board for the Eastern Department—referred to the Secretary of the Treasury—Sundry other petitions were read and referred to different heads of departments.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Frederick, Virginia, was read, praying a modification and alteration of the distilled spirits act; referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The House resumed the consideration of the report on the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln, and others, commissioners for treating with the Creeks—and agreed to the following resolution, in substance, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to appropriate the sum of ——— dollars, to be allowed to the memorialists on account of their extra expences in going to, and returning from said treaty; Messrs. Tucker, Giles, and J. Smith, were appointed the committee.

In committee of the whole on the bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to half pay, and to invalid pensions. The committee made sundry amendments to the bill; and proceeded through the discussion of the whole—they then rose and reported the same with the amendments, which were laid on the table, and the House adjourned till Monday next.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IF it be for the advantage of the public to be deceived with regard to facts, then the late writers againſt the Indian war deſerve a very peculiar regard. For it is probable, that of all the ways to produce the greateſt poſſible error on this point, and to make it laſt the greateſt poſſible time, none will be found more ſucceſsful than to receive the teſtimony of thoſe who know nothing of the matter, and to ſubmit to the judgment of thoſe who would be ſorry to find the truth on the ſide of the government, or it's officers. He that is not for us, is againſt us; and truth on the ſide of our adverſaries, like ſpectators in a mob after the reading of the riot act, is to be hunted down like any other enemy. Indeed it is the moſt ſtubborn of them.

In purſuance of the firſt remark, it will be proper to aſk many honeſt men of warm hearts, whether they chuſe to be convinced—Duty may ſay, ſeek truth, and be cool and ſlow in judging of public men and public meaſures. Some will take this prudent counſel; others will liſten to their firſt feelings. Finding fault with government is a good thing—it nouriſhes, according to theſe falſe teachers, the ſpirit of republicaniſm—it brings down the fat of thoſe who eat the bread of office—it keeps the world in a buſtle, and makes ſport. To enumerate the cauſes of error which lurk in the human heart, and make the firſt impreſſions unfriendly to government and to truth, would be writing an hiſtory of human infirmity:—Your Gazette would not hold it.—Let men, and wiſe men too, compare the firſt impreſſions of public meaſures with the laſt. Is there a man who can waſh his hands, and ſay, I never unjuſtly cenſured the government? I never made up my judgment ſuddenly upon it's meaſures, while truth was on her way to aſk of me an hearing. Such a man ought to be made a judge, tho' no lawyer.

Power is never viewed with indifference. In the hands of bad men, we fear and deteſt it—When poſſeſſed by good men, we reſpect and ſometimes admire it—We ſeldom love it; and if we did, fear is ſtronger as well as eaſier to excite than love—So that the human heart is framed to ſuſpect, to fear, and to hate ſuperior power more than the contrary. The accuſer is received with favor—the advocate of government is frowned upon as a poor ſpirited intereſted deceiving creature. He who has ſtudied mankind, need not be told how much the love of the marvellous, the thirſt for vengeance, the ſpirit of envy, and the pride of opinion, come in aid of the firſt impreſſions againſt government. Theſe conſiderations have their weight with men as individuals:—theſe combuſtibles are ſcattered in every ſociety, becauſe ſocieties conſiſt of men:—it is looſe powder which every chance ſpark may kindle. But ſee them divided into parties, *in State Legiſlatures and in Congreſs*—There faction has ram'd down the charge, and primed it

In polities, therefore, truth has always a ſcurvy time of it. What ſort of reſpect are we to pay then to writers who cenſure government on the ſubject of the Indian war? If they know all the facts, where did they obtain them? And why in their zeal for the poor Indians have they withheld them till the ſecond campaign has ended? To theſe mock philoſophers, is the blood that two battles have ſpilled not worth the ſaving?—Or will they confeſs that they are wholly ignorant of facts, and that they have abuſed the government, and bawled philanthropy in the dark?

It is the intereſt of the great body of the people to be diſabuſed, and at laſt it will be their deſire. In the mean time the opportunity has been ſingularly favorable to ſome few who lie in wait to wound the national government. They have eagerly ſeized it. The doors were ſhut when Congreſs adopted the meaſures—the event has been unfortunate.

A ſcore of miſrepreſentations has been made to the public, as hardily as if they had been official documents. The right of the Indians to their lands, their wrongs and their virtues, the pride, rapacity and raſhneſs of the government of the United States, and the neceſſity of leaving the war as it is, have been dilated upon, as if there was a merit in making the people think meanly of their own government—as if the blood of our defenceleſs frontier people was worth nothing—as if theſe ſavages had not for years paſt ſcattered their fleſh to fatten the unclean birds of the wilderneſs. But to all the tales which have been circulated, a ſingle fact may be oppoſed—That the goverument of the United States has never aſked any thing of the hoſtile Indians but peace. It has ſought no lands nor triumphs—it has ſought peace in the love of it, money in hand—year after year, by every means and thro' every opening. So far from encroaching upon their poſſeſſions, it would have protected them—it would have taught them the arts of cultivated life, the uſe of the plough and of letters:—it ſought no influence but what would have been procured for it among the ſavages by acts of beneficence and virtue.——Let the malignant come forward and diſprove this if they can.

But if peace was ſcorned, what was to be done? Shall the tomahawk fall upon the defenceleſs women and children? The people of this country have nature pleading in their hearts, and will ſay no. They are citizens too, and underſtand the rights and duties of that character. They know that government is bound to protect them.

It is to be hoped that meaſures will be taken to lay open the conduct of government to the people. They will then ſee whether it has acted in a manner becoming the truſt, and the diſtinguiſhed confidence placed in the chief executive magiſtrate of the United States.

A FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT.

WINCHESTER, Dec. 24.

Tueſday afternoon arrived here from Fort-Waſhington, Lieutenant Stevenſon, of the Virginia battalion of levies.—He was in the unfortunate action with the Indians on the 4th ult. and has favored us with the following particulars, viz. That the number killed on our ſide, amounts to 637, including officers—that Majors Brown, Clarke and Gaither, Lieut. Hopper, Quarter-Maſters, Ward, Reynolds and Semple, are not among the ſlain as formerly ſtated; but that Enſigns Wilſon and Reeves, not mentioned before, loſt their lives in the unhappy conflict—that Colonel Gibſon's wounds, it is thought, will prove mortal—that Colonel Darke is but ſlightly wounded—that Capt. Darke, a moſt promiſing youth, received a muſket-ſhot in his face, which fractured a jaw, and rendered him ſpeechleſs, but that he is ſtill alive—that the Kentucky militia, which were to march with General Scott, did not go; General St. Clair having ſignified to that officer, that the Fort had been amply ſupplied with proviſions, and every other requiſite from Head-Quarters—That Major Hamtramck, of the 1ſt United States regiment, is put under an arreſt, for ſome ſuppoſed miſconduct on the day of the action—that he had information of the defeat, and was detached, but declined giving the neceſſary ſuccour to the retreat.*—That the enemy's loſs is conjectured to be between one and two hundred.—Number of our troops engaged 1400—number of the enemy, ſuppoſed to be between two and three thouſand.

* He has ſince been tried and honorably acquitted.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

This morning Mr. Seley, mate of the ſloop Hiram, was found dead in his cabin.—He had previous to going to bed, made a fire in the ſtove, of charcoal, and cloſed the cabin in ſuch a manner as to preclude all vent, which it is ſuppoſed occaſioned his death.

Jan. 10. Yeſterday morning, about 4 o'clock, this city was alarmed by a moſt tremendous Fire, which happened at a houſe in Front-ſtreet, between the Fly-Market and Depeyſter-ſtreet, by means of which ſeven dwelling-houſes were conſumed, and ſeveral others much damaged. Happily the wind blew in ſuch a direction as to carry the embers from the city. The houſes deſtroyed were occupied by Mrs. Dickey, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Dennis M'Cready, Mr. Lalor, and Mrs. Keeling.

The large buildings on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet were much ſcorched by the heat of the fire, particularly the one belonging to Cary Ludlow, Eſq.

We learn that a ſubſcription is opened for the relief of the ſufferers.

Philadelphia, January 14.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of Georgia, have reſolved that James Jackſon, Eſq. is by the free voice of the people their Repreſentative in Congreſs, for the lower diſtrict of that State, and that thro' mal-practice he was not returned. The houſe alſo reſolved that articles of impeachment be exhibited againſt the Hon. Judge Oſborne, for high crimes and miſdemeanors, referring to his conduct in reſpect to the above election.

The account of the elopement of the King of France, is dated at Waſhington the 26th December [not Edenton]—"The State Gazette of North-Carolina," publiſhed in Edenton on the 30th of the ſame month, contains no ſuch account.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The numerous treaties lately formed with the Indian tribes on terms ſo juſt and liberal as to occaſion complaints on thoſe very accounts; and the overtures repeatedly made to form ſimilar treaties with thoſe tribes now in arms againſt the United States, are entirely winked out of ſight by thoſe who, at this *particular criſis*, appear to feel ſo much for the *rights of Indians*, and ſo little for the numberleſs burnings, murders, and robberies committed for the laſt ſeven years on our frontier citizens, by thoſe very Indians who have thus refuſed all terms of peace or accommodation.

There always has been a party in this country, whoſe intereſts they conceive would be eſſentially injured by the eſtabliſhment of Manufactures among us—and every propoſition that has ever been made ſince the peace, that embraced this object upon any plan that appeared feaſible, has met with oppoſition; and unfortunately for our country, this oppoſition has hitherto been too ſucceſsful. It is therefore natural to expect, in future, that the ſame or ſimilar exertions will be made to defeat thoſe extenſive deſigns which are now on foot, to render the United States more truly and ſubſtantially independent, by eſtabliſhing Manufactures on a competent ſcale.—But the people ſo fully realize their true intereſt in this important buſineſs, that there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to hope, that the influence of foreign connections, either of a political or commercial complexion, will never be permitted again to diſappoint our expectations, or blaſt our proſpects.

The zeal of ſome writers has occaſioned them to charge Congreſs with enacting a funding law, impoſing on the people a burden four-fold greater than was neceſſary. Is it not fair to aſk perſons who hold ſuch language, why they did not begin their complaints againſt thoſe who have granted additions to the terms of the funding ſyſtem? The truth is (and it contains a full anſwer to theſe complaints) that thoſe ſtate legiſlatures and the legiſlature of the United States, have granted rates of intereſt which appeared to them juſt and conſiſtent with the public intereſts in an enlarged view of them.

In a late publication, which diſcovers great apprehenſions about the deſigns of the general government, and fears about the ſtate governments, Congreſs are ſeverely cenſured for leaving open a door for Bank Directors to be members of the federal legiſlature. This reminds a correſpondent of the old ſaying, "that it is ſafer for ſome people to ſteal a horſe, than for others to look over the hedge." Though not one ſtate legiſlature has prohibited ſtate Bank Directors from ſitting in thoſe bodies, it is an abominable thing for Congreſs to leave the ſame thing upon the ſame footing.

How jaundiced muſt be the eye which views the ſyſtems of Congreſs as pernicious to the honor, intereſts and happineſs of our country! Although *the impartial foreign world* reſounds with applauſes for the revival of our public credit—for the maintenance of honeſty between man and man—for the reſtoration of commerce and the advancement of manufactures—tho' the reſulting proſperity of our increaſing agriculture is attracting the attention of the moſt intelligent nations of Europe—tho' our government is the frequent topic of the eulogies of the ſtruggling patriots of the old world, the tongue of prejudice and error is inceſſantly recounting a different tale to the happy people of the United States. Americans, be ſober-minded. Think for yourſelves, and that ſeriouſly. Let not the effuſions of heated minds have any influence on thoſe reflections concerning public affairs, which it is the duty of every free citizen to make.

Liberty, like any other good thing, is to be uſed with diſcretion. Cry huzza, and down with Government—is there any liberty in this? The few who govern the many, often raiſe this cry, and poſſeſs themſelves of the power of a multitude who join in it. But again—is this liberty, or the power of a few? In ſober times, when the laws have no paſſions, the multitude really governs. The people, therefore, by ſupporting the laws, ſupport liberty and equal right, which they already poſſeſs—by oppoſing the laws with force they put all at riſk. Are the oppoſers of the exciſe ſons of liberty?

The people cannot always watch their privileges—they cannot always create a ſpirit or union to oppoſe any encroachment upon them. Therefore it is their duty, and ſhould be their firſt care to provide ſuch ſecurities, that liberty will be in a degree ſafe, while the people are about their buſineſs. Government is naturally divided into three branches. When thus divided, one branch will watch and check the others. Liberty cannot be loſt by a plot; for the loſing branch will ſurely call upon the people. We are always ſure of one marplot in every ſcheme againſt liberty. In every other plan of government, we may be deceived by relying on the virtues of the beſt men. But on the idea of theſe branches the vices and paſſions of men may be depended on, at leaſt ſo far as to reſiſt any encroachment upon their lawful authority. Accordingly the conſtitutions of America have adopted this plan, and we may juſtly hope that our great grandſons will enjoy the bleſſings of it

On Tueſday laſt the Directors of the Bank of North-America proceeded to the choice of a Preſident, and John Nixon, Eſq. was unanimouſly elected.

At the annual election for Directors of the Bank of North-America, held on Monday at ſaid Bank, the following gentlemen were choſen for the enſuing year:

John Nixon	George Latimer
Thomas Fitzſimons	John Morton
Joſiah Hewes	Benjamin Fuller
Mordecai Lewis	Robert Waln,
Joſeph Swift	Miers Fiſher
John Swanwick	William Smith

APPOINTMENTS—*BY AUTHORITY.*

Jan. 12, 1792.—The Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, of New-York, to be Miniſter Plenipotentiary for the United States at Paris, and

THOMAS PINCKNEY, of South-Carolina, to be Miniſter Plenipotentiary for the United States at London.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	24/	pr. £.	120	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents		14/8	73⅓	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		15/1	75	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6	102½	do.
Indents	14/	70	do.

Bank Stock—half ſhares 109 per cent premium.
—whole ſhares 60 per cent.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of ST. JOHN'S College, in the State of Maryland, on Thurſday the 10th of November laſt,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

"That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach ſome of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philoſophy; and that the departments of the ſaid Principal and Vice-Principal ſhall hereafter be aſcertained with preciſion, on conſiderations of their mutual convenience and reſpective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal ſhall be entitled to receive, for his ſervices, a ſalary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That perſons deſirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertiſement, requeſted to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanſon, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, Preſident.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to compleat the plan of this riſing ſeminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the ſtated time; provided a perſon qualified, in their judgment, for this important ſtation, can be procured. The perſonal attendance of the candidates, although not poſitively required, will be obviouſly proper.

It may be uſeful to remark, that the ſalaries of all the profeſſors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, ſuperior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

☞ The Printers of newſpapers throughout the United States, are earneſtly requeſted to inſert the above reſolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE CITIZENS OF

WESTMORELAND, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES.

ON THE

REVENUE LAW.

By JOHN NEVILLE, Inspector of the Revenue Survey No. 4, District Pennsylvania.

(CONTINUED.)

AFTER having shewn you that the conjecture of the committee is without foundation, I will submit to you what I suppose to be the real state of the matter.

An additional revenue was wanting to fulfil the engagements, and satisfy the exigencies of the government. Congress, upon full and mature deliberation, were of opinion, that the duties on imported articles were, in general, sufficiently high, and that it could not be had from an increase of them. They found themselves under the necessity of resorting to some internal resource of an extensive nature. None presented itself which appeared likely to be adequate to the object, but a duty on home-made spirits, which are an article of general consumption, or a tax on houses and lands. They could not, even if they had been so disposed, make use of the latter, because the rule prescribed for it, by the constitution, the number of people, was not, as before observed, then obtained. But if this obstacle had not existed, they had every reason to believe, from the strong objections, which were made before the constitution was adopted, and from the information they had obtained of the sense of the great majority of their constituents, that a duty on distilled spirits would be more acceptable to the community at large, than a tax on houses and lands, and therefore preferred the former.

This, fellow-citizens, is a very simple account of the matter, and I am firmly convinced it was the sincere judgment of Congress. As such I leave it with your candor and good sense.

Fellow-citizens, the committee have gone a great length in this business. They have assembled not merely to express what they understood to be your sentiments; to make those sentiments known to Congress, and to apply for an alteration or repeal of the law to which you object; but to give form and shape to a SYSTEMATIC COMBINATION TO PREVENT the EXECUTION of the law, in the first instance, to render it as far as their opinion would go, disreputable for a citizen to accept or exercise an office under it, and what is still more, to compel Congress to revise a system, which they, upon mature deliberation, have deemed essential to a fulfilment of the obligations of government, to the support of public credit, to the power of procuring new aids in case of future emergencies, to the reputation of the nation abroad and at home. And they have formally invited the neighbouring country to unite in this combination; telling them in express terms, that it is not merely the DEMOLITION of an odious excise law which they have in view, BUT A REVISION of the WHOLE FUNDING SYSTEM.

Did such of you as have given countenance to the meeting of this committee contemplate all that has happened? Was it your intention to have the most important measures of Congress, relative to the most delicate concerns of the nation, rejudged and reversed? Or did you mean only to promote the alteration or repeal of a particular law? Are you thoroughly aware of all the consequences of accompanying the committee in this plan? Have you seriously weighed them, and are you prepared to meet them?

No, you certainly are not. You love your country too well; you are too good citizens and too good men, to be willing to put so much at stake for so inadequate a cause.

The committee themselves, it is earnestly to be hoped and believed, cannot have been aware of all the tendencies of their own measures.

The means proposed to defeat the law are, 1st. to express to Congress the sense of those who unite in their views; and 2dly. to discourage the acceptance of offices under the law.

As to the first expedient, the manner in which, and the express views with which their representation has been made, are, I am sorry to say, not much calculated to recommend it to Congress. In their address to that body, it is true, they assure them of "the highest veneration for the government of the United States, and for the LAWS of the late Congress in general; but in their resolutions, they express an opinion, as resulting from a consideration of those LAWS, "that in a very short time hasty strides have "been made to all that is UNJUST and OPPRESSIVE; that "Congress have granted Exorbitant Salaries to their officers, and "Unreasonable Interest upon the public debt, and this upon "principles contrary to the ideas of natural justice, contrary to "the INTEREST and HAPPINESS of the States, and subversive of industry; that they have created a capital of near eighty "two millions of dollars in the hands of a few persons enabling "them to INFLUENCE a few occasionally in power to INVADE "the constitution," and cite as a proof of their ACTUALLY HAVING DONE IT the act constituting a national bank; denominating at the same time the excise act as the "BASE OFFSPRING of the funding system;" and in their address to the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the State of Kentucky; they avow a design to bring about a revision of the funding system; that is the subversion of one of the most arduous and important measures, which has engaged the deliberations of the government. I sincerely wish that these things were more reconcileable to each other than they appear to me to be.

But, independently of the manner, what probability is there, that this representation can be attended with success?

There is certainly no likelihood that a REPEAL of the law will be desired by any thing like the MAJOR PART of the union; because the certain alternative, a tax on lands, would be far more disagreeable; and to repeal it on the authority of a minor part of the union, would be destructive of liberty.

The committee, indeed, tell you, as if to induce a belief, that the spirit of opposition to the law was general, that in the Southern States Grand juries are presenting it as a grievance; and in the Northern, associations are forming to decline distilling altogether. In a matter of such importance, it would certainly have been proper to have spoken with greater caution. Let us see how the fact really stands.

In a SINGLE county of a SINGLE State, namely South-Carolina, ONE grand jury has done what the committe alledge. Does this comport with the latitude of the terms which are used? "In the Southern States Grand juries are presenting it as a grievance."

In a SINGLE CITY of a SINGLE State, namely, New-York, some distillers have proposed an association like that which is mentioned; but it has been acceded to NO WHERE; nor has there appeared the least disposition to accede to it, but the reverse. Accordingly the business of distillation is going on in all the northern States, with a perfect submission to the law, and with as much spirit as the quantity of materials will permit. Does this true state of the fact comport with the description given of it by the committee? "Associations are forming in the Northern States to decline distilling altogether."

The account I now give you of the matter is not surmise or conjecture. It is the result of unquestionable information.

If, then, there is no appearance or prospect of a general combination against the law, how will the matter come before Congress. The necessity for revenue will be as urgent as ever. There will be as little possibility as ever of substituting another tax which will be equal to the purpose, and more agreeable to the community. The law, therefore, as far as concerns the general object of it, must be adhered to; or the public faith, the most solemn obligations of the government contracted under the old, and formally recognise under the new constitution, the credit, and with it the reputation and future safety of the country must be abandoned and sacrificed. What will be the choice of Congress under such circumstances? What ought to be their choice?

Your good sense will answer, an adherence to the duty; that they may make some alterations in the form; but that they must adhere to the substance of the law.

What, then, is the resource which remains? "To prevent the execution of the law by rendering the acceptance or exercise of an office under it odious." Let the probability of success from this expedient be also examined.

Is it probable, that the opinion of a very inconsiderable number of persons, compared with the whole people of the United States, can render odious, or infamous offices, which in all the other parts of the union, are held and exercised by some of the most respectable citizens, and with the esteem and approbation of their fellow-citizens? Is it probable that it will prevent those who think the law a necessary and proper one, one the due execution of which is materially connected with the welfare and credit of their country from obeying their sense of duty, and lending their aid to the government of the nation.

If it should have the effect proposed, upon those citizens who reside within a particular district, will it make the same impression throughout the United States? Will there be no possibility of bringing from any other quarter, persons disposed to execute the laws of the country in those places, where some local influence obstructs their operation? Will the government of the union suffer the execution of its laws to be frustrated in a particular quarter by a combination to render its service odious, if it can find citizens of the greatest worth and estimation elsewhere who have more respect for that service? And will it not be justifiable in bringing from some other quarter, citizens to fill offices, which the inhabitants of the spot will not, or cannot accept or exercise?

What, in fine can be at most the issue of such attempts but to exclude from serving those who would be most agreeable to their fellow citizens, to make way for persons of less respectability among themselves, or for those who are in some degree strangers to them?

It is evident, then, that this expedient is not more likely to be attended with success than the former.

But perhaps there is something in reserve beyond what is expressed. The officers are not only to be dissuaded by the influence of public opinion; but they are to be deterred by the dread of personal violence and outrage.

Most earnestly do I wish that no fact had yet happened to countenance this supposition. But already has an officer, acting under the law, experienced outrage to his person, and threats of worse, if he attempts to execute his duty another time. The persons were, indeed, in disguise; but the contempt of the law, the insult to the government and people of the United States, and the injury to the officer were not the less on that account.

Consider well where this must end.

In spite of disguises the persons concerned in such measures will be known. No degree of moderation in the government will permit it to see the authority of the laws so trampled upon, without an effort to vindicate it. The essential interests of the country, the very being of the government must demand, that notice be taken of the fact. A prosecution is the unavoidable consequence.

This, then, brings the matter to a crisis. Either the offenders must suffer the penalties of the law, its authority be restored, and opposition to it come to an end, or the process of the courts must be resisted.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

☞ The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant situation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the subscriber now resides; about 25 or 30 acres will be sold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two story house, compleatly finished from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-house, dairy, two story barn, and ice house, all finished in the best manner, together with several other necessary outhouses, the yard and garden neatly paled, and a skillful gardner now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well enclosed with a post and rail fence; a well, and springs of excellent water—the prospect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and George-Town, having a fine and full view of each place, must render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaser offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the subscriber. I will also sell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles distant, which will suit well to support the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791. (tf) BALDWIN DADE.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN CAREY,

No. 26, PEAR-STREET,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be seen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thesaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britanniçæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Ausonius, Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, *English and French Translations* of some of the Classics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Booksellers, Market-street, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

A few TICKETS in 3d and last Class of the NEW-JERSEY LOTTERY.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will dispose of by the pipe, hogshead or quarter cask.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the first quality, by the hogshead or quarter cask.

Three and 4 years old Lisbon WINE, of a superior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter chests of first quality Hyson TEA.

He has just received by the Pigou, Loxley, master, from London, a few quarter casks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Irish LINENS, low priced and well assorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and some GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has also to dispose of, a quantity of dressed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a constant supply of First Quality Madeira and Lisbon WINES, and whoever is pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured of being well served.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undressed HANDSPIKES. He is purchasing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the highest price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, just received, and to be disposed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on *Commission*, at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, *seventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch.* His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.